

NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER

W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

AN AMERICAN INTERNAL POLICY.

FIRST—PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC FRANCHISES.

The Values Created by the Community Should Belong to the Community.

SECOND—DESTRUCTION OF CRIMINAL TRUSTS.

No Monopolization of the National Resources by Lawless Private Combinations More Powerful Than the People's Government.

THIRD—A GRADUATED INCOME TAX.

Every Citizen to Contribute to the Support of the Government According to His Means, and Not According to His Necessities.

FOURTH—ELECTION OF SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE.

The Senate, Now Becoming the Private Property of Corporations and Bosses, to Be Made Truly Representative, and the State Legislatures to Be Redeemed from Recurring Scandals.

FIFTH—NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

As the Duties of Citizenship Are Both General and Local, Every Government, General and Local, Should Do Its Share Toward Fitting Every Individual to Perform Them.

SIXTH—CURRENCY REFORM.

All the Nation's Money to Be Issued by the Nation's Government, and Its Supply to Be Regulated by the People and Not by the Banks.

SEVENTH—NO PROTECTION FOR OPPRESSIVE TRUSTS.

Organizations Powerful Enough to Oppress the People Are No Longer "Infant Industries."

The Negro Problem.

The Journal takes pleasure in giving its views on this momentous question.

The Journal believes that the race problem in the South will ultimately be settled by the Southern people. It cannot possibly be settled by anybody else. The attempt to solve it by outside force was made and failed in reconstruction times. The attempt to compel a solution by outside criticism will be equally futile now.

The ultimate settlement will probably come from the drift of population to the cities. Most of the trouble between the races occurs in the country, where homes are widely scattered and unprotected, and the legal safeguards of order are rudimentary. When the great majority of the people live in cities there will not only be safety for this majority, but organized society will have a reserve of strength for the protection of the minority remaining in the country.

Meanwhile, in the present transition period, the enlightened of both races will have to do their best to diminish the occasions for enmity. Somebody has said, very truly, that there has been a wrong division of labor in this respect. The leaders of white opinion in the South have devoted their attention chiefly to the crimes of the negroes, and the leaders and Northern friends of the negroes have talked of nothing but the horrors of lynching. It would be better if this arrangement were reversed. Let the men who have influence with the mobs discourage lynching, and let those who have influence with the negroes denounce the hideous crimes against white women that inflame the lynching spirit.

The Journal believes that the only salvation of the Southern negro is in cultivating friendly relations with the white man of the South. It was an immeasurable misfortune that the enfranchised slaves were led in reconstruction days to look to outsiders for leadership, and to distrust their white neighbors, who understood them and wished them well. That evil will have to be undone. When it is, the negro problem in the South will disappear.

WHAT TO DO FOR A BOY.

A lady in Elizabeth sends us this appeal for assistance: Being a constant reader of your paper for years, and having seen and read all the good acts you have done, I beg to ask you to help me toward doing something for a boy of mine, aged fourteen. He will not go to school, though I have tried him in five different schools. He is not old enough or educated enough to throw him on the world. He is not a criminal for a State reform school. I am too poor to pay in a college for him. If you would be kind enough to help me to get him in some good industrial institution you would be doing a great act of charity, as he may go with bad boys and do something wrong. I don't care whether a Protestant or a Catholic institution, where he would get a trade and education. There is no place in this State but Jamesburg Reform School, and I would hate to send him there. I can get first-class recommendations from prominent people and from clergymen of several denominations.

Our answer, given with diffidence, is this: The fact that you are too poor to pay for your boy's tuition in college does not appear to cut any figure in your present trouble, since he will not go to school, and he could not enter college without a long preparatory training. There are plenty of colleges that take students free if they are prepared for the work.

You are right in not wanting to put your son in a "reform school." That would mean his almost certain ruin. But we think you are wrong in wishing to place him in an industrial institution. Some "institution boys" turn out well, but as a rule the atmosphere of such places is deadening, mentally and morally.

Why don't you find out what he wants to do in life, and let him try a year of it, on the understanding that at the end of that time he shall take another turn at school? We gather from your account that he is rather wilful, will not listen to reason and has an exaggerated idea of the value of his own judgment. Now, there are two ways of dealing with these maladies. One is to let him knock about for a time against the sharp-cornered projections of the world; the other

is to subject him to the mechanical routine and the stifling atmosphere of an "institution." There is discomfort in both methods, but the former makes men; the latter makes automatons.

Perhaps your boy would like to spend a year on a farm, or he might get an opening as a "cub" in a machine shop. He would certainly be glad to go to sea as a cabin boy, and there are worse things than that for knocking the nonsense out of a lad.

Have you tried him with manual training in the public schools? If your mind is set on an institution you might possibly be able to get him into Girard College. He would get a good education there and might be well fitted to succeed in life.

WHAT OFFICIAL WILL TRY TO PROTECT A

Justice Furman has decided that the charges against Molineux must be resubmitted to the Grand Jury not later than July 14. This disposes of the technical questions raised by Molineux's counsel for the purposes of delay, and is a victory for the District-Attorney, who has all along contended for a fair hearing of the case before an impartial Grand Jury.

The best informed man in the city on this case is the District-Attorney. He has declared his positive belief that Molineux is guilty. He is confident that he can convict him before any honest jury.

There is no question that strong efforts are being made to protect Molineux, whether innocent or guilty, from the consequences of a trial. The innocent man, as a rule, does not seek protection when charged with crime; he demands a trial and chafes under the law's delay.

Wherever this mysterious influence which has been and is being exerted in behalf of Molineux comes from, it is well to understand that whoever tries to protect him now, save his attorneys, is guilty of complicity after the act, and in defending one who may prove to be a murderer is himself morally guilty of murder.

It is not possible that there will be another Grand Jury that will disregard the accusation against Molineux because of his social or political connections. There cannot be another foreman who will be so dead to the obligations of his oath and his duty as a citizen as to shield an alleged murderer because of friendship for his father.

Molineux is not entitled to any more consideration than the common thug who is charged with a vulgar murder for robbery. The most merciful thing his attorneys can do is to urge a speedy trial and disprove the evidence against him if they can.

ANARCHY ON THE TURF.

The action of the owner of Banastar, the favorite for the Suburban Handicap, in practically suspending his jockey, Maher, for two racing seasons, the period for which the lad is under contract, may be taken as a direct challenge to the Jockey Club.

The real authorities of our turf will not exercise the degree of discipline that is demanded, and this owner has taken the initiative in taking the law into his own hands in a way that is probably without precedent in the turf annals of the entire world. Surely the time is come when, the Jockey Club having been confirmed in its powers by the highest courts of law, it should not devolve on the private individual to enforce his rights to "square dealing" on the race-course.

Why is it that the Jockey Club stewards are so remiss? Because the men who are put in the front by those to whom the public is perfectly willing to concede absolute authority are incompetent. Why should such a man as Andrew Miller be appointed a steward of the Coney Island Jockey Club's meeting, or, worse still, a member of the Jockey Club's Board of Stewards? Is it because he happens to be connected by marriage with the chairman of the Jockey Club and State Racing Commission?

Indeed this seems the most tangible reason. Mr. Miller's record certainly does not qualify him for the offices into which he has been "boosted." As president of the now defunct Driving Club, of New York, he aided materi-

ally in furthering the decay of that mildewed organization. He bought a few trotters that never did another thing after the purchase. He came into racing hanging to the coat-tails of a good sportsman, but that was as near as he ever got to good sportsmanship. If he knows anything about racing it is the end attached to the betting ring.

When such men are in control, small wonder that owners have to take the law into their own hands.

"SILENT CONTEMPT" WONT DO.

David Bennett Hill says that Judge Haight can well afford to treat with silent contempt the charges made by L. M. Lockwood before the Industrial Commission to the effect that he was elected by a corruption fund raised by the Standard Oil Company and the railroads.

Judge Haight can afford to do nothing of the kind. Lockwood's statement has gone before the entire country. It is the Judge's duty to reply to it. The public does not share his consciousness of rectitude. Hill's second-hand assurance does not carry conviction. What has Judge Haight to say on the subject?

There may be no truth in these accusations, but when courts are seen in every direction acting as annexes of the law departments of corporations, people are naturally made suspicious. The railroads have elected Judges in many States. The Standard Oil Company is notorious for its unblushing activity in that direction.

It is well known that these corporations contribute largely to State and national campaign funds. It is a proper inference that they do not waste their money. They get returns in friendly legislation, and there have been Judges venal enough to render unjust decisions at their dictation.

Mr. Lockwood is not the only man that is talking out in meeting about the courts. The other day Professor Kenneson said in his address to the graduating class in law at the New York University.

Amid the conditions under which at present the law must be practised in this city and the drawbacks which spring largely from ignorance and political favoritism upon the bench, and which can never be wholly eradicated while the present pernicious system of electing boss-dictated Judges by popular suffrage endures, it may seem to you Utopian on my part thus to urge upon you the nobility of your life calling, and the debt of devotion you owe to it. Profound knowledge of your profession, high ideals of your calling, never will commend you to the boss for nomination to the bench, nor lead the average Judge to name you as referee. Such things go by political favor and preferment, and not by merit.

Sweeping as Mr. Lockwood's charges were, and unfair as they may be to Judge Haight, they will serve a good purpose if they impress upon the public the dangers that lurk in corporate invasions of the judiciary.

THE DROWNING SEASON.

A New York visitor has been drowned at Asbury Park. The beginning of the bathing season is the beginning of a season of fatalities, all as unnecessary as homicides with the didn't-know-it-was-loaded gun. No bather need be drowned in the ocean. If you are not a thoroughly expert long-distance swimmer, able to keep afloat for hours at a time and absolutely at home in the water, don't venture far from shore. Test the currents before you get out of your depth, and if there is a set seaward don't go out at all. Never swim out more than one-third of the distance you know you can cover with ease, for you will need a reserve of strength to bring you back. Finally, if you do find yourself in danger, don't get excited, splash about, exhaust yourself and fill yourself with water, but keep cool, swim leisurely, resting often by floating, and wait for a boat to come out and pick you up. At any of the frequented bathing beaches a swimmer who can keep afloat for ten minutes is sure to be rescued, and nobody who cannot take care of himself longer than that has any business to go out of his depth.

CONDENSED EDITORIALS.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY visited Smith College yesterday, and was greeted by the students with "wild enthusiasm." Every lady is always courteous to her guests, and as all the girls at Smith are perfect ladies, it is natural that they should receive Mr. McKinley with civility, and even with cordiality. But what on earth has he ever done to make anybody wildly enthusiastic about him?

AN ALIEN CONTEMPORARY suggests that we offer Germany a \$200,000,000 bonus to take the Philippines off our hands. We might have disposed of the Philippines last Summer with decent credit, but to-day what American except an alien would not be ashamed to know that we had handed over to another power a task which we confessed ourselves unable to achieve?

THE WORLD DO MOVE. Chicago is becoming reconciled to the tide in art. It is not without reason that some of the leading pork packers of the stockyards metropolis boasted some years ago that when Chicago once took hold of culture she would "make culture hum." The humming is already as audible as the buzz of a trolley car on a curve.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS has set July 10 for a public hearing on the matter of the Coney Island Park. The meeting will take place in the Aldermanic chamber at the City Hall. The Journal urges that all interested in this endeavor be present and express their opinions and demands.

The Trusts' Terrifying Figures.

(St. Louis Republic.) The New York Journal makes the total capitalization of all the trusts in the country, May 27, \$7,416,235,779. Their capitalization in the middle of March was over \$4,000,000,000. The capital invested in these combines increased over 75 per cent in a little more than one month. It is easy to say \$7,000,000,000. But, counted at the rate of \$1 a second during twelve hours a day, it would require one person 430 years to count the sum. It is sufficient to pay the expenses of the United States Government for fifteen years. At the rate earned by some of the trusts the interest on it would run the Government forever. It is more than that. It is more than the national debt of the world. It is seven times the bonded debt of the United States. It is \$500 for every family in the country. \$100 for every man, woman and child in the land. The menace in these figures is almost terrifying. There can be no evading the alternative: before the people. Either they must crush or be crushed.

OVERLOOKED:



The Sad Story of Two American Beauties Now in Europe Who Didn't Get a Chance in the Beauty Show.

HOT WAVES.

BY WILLIS L. MOORE, CHIEF OF THE GOVERNMENT WEATHER BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The recent warm wave was not of unusual duration. Often we have periods of extreme heat in the month of May that exceed, both in duration and in intensity, the hot period recently closed. We call these abnormal periods of extreme heat "hot waves." The term is a bad one. They are not hot waves in the sense that periods of intense cold are cold waves.

The air is heated mainly from the bottom upward. Solar insulation falling upon the earth's surface first raises the temperature of the earth, and it in turn heats the thin layer of air immediately adjacent. As to the remote cause of these long periods of intense heat, popularly called hot waves, I know nothing.

As to the immediate and apparent cause, I will say that atmospheric eddies rotate across the country in periods of about three days each. The cyclonic eddy raises the air from the surface and carries it upward; the anti-cyclonic eddy draws the air downward at its center and forces it outward in all directions. These eddies alternate in their passage across the country. It is plainly to be seen that their effect is to scatter and diffuse the stratum of superheated air in which animal life exists, and, under ordinary conditions, to leave the under portion of our atmosphere with a temperature comfortable for man.

For some unexplainable reason there come periods in Summer when these atmospheric eddies cease to rotate across the country, and during such times there is, therefore, no way for the heat which is radiated from the hot surface of the earth to the air immediately above to escape, except by conduction and radiation. These methods are inefficient, so far as carrying away the great accumulation of heat that occurs when the storm eddies cease in their regular movements, for without the action of these storm eddies there are no conventional systems to carry away the accumulation of heat.

In other words, hot waves are nothing more or less than accumulations of heat which are allowed to collect near the surface of the earth through the inactivity of the storm centres which, by their scattering and diffusing effect, keep our air cool.

Name It After Dewey.

Editor of the New York Journal: Allow me to make the suggestion through your enterprising paper that the city name its proposed Coney Island possessions "Dewey Park." The site is ideal and the name would reverberate the fame of our great Admiral to thousands of visitors who would come in search of health and pleasure. Respectfully, A. GRACEN, New York, June 15.

AN ARTIST'S VIEW OF SPIRITISM.

TISSOT, the painter of the Holy Land; Sardou, the dramatist, and Rochas, the physician, are believers in Spiritism eminent in modern Paris. Tissot has written of his experience as follows: "You ask for my opinion about certain spiritualist phenomena, ultra or extra natural, or simply natural. My data are reduced to very little. Apart from the experiments of Eusapia Paladino, of which enough was said some time ago, and even too much, and which are really of the earth earthy, I have few documents. Fifteen years ago mediums innumerable appeared suddenly. They were like a tide, and it submerged investigators. Since then little has happened.

"Singular and astonishing facts have retired timidly, and one has had to discover them in convoluted and easily accessible. The public lost the trail, and phenomena have become rare—extremely rare. As the race of the curious, who are a flock, needed experiments, there came shepherds or charlatans to deceive them. We have been invaded by them. In fashionable society, among men of letters, in all the classes, there are occultists, cabalists magicians, and, especially, boasters of all sorts, pretending to develop investigations into the unknown. It is an inexhaustible field for dupe.

"I have observed in England in 1880 to 1885 some curious cases. I passed in review all the mediums that existed then—Cecil Husk, Rottie Fowler, the Colmans, the Everitts, and, especially, Cecile Eglinton, in his strength. I saw also W. Crookes, Akasakof, the Cook family, from which Kafe King came. I took note of all the things that happened in the seances.

"I am continuing my researches among these troubling phenomena. I have seen all the mediums of Paris. They are a sad lot. I have found here and there a few interesting cases concealed in solitary homes and in convents, the hidden mysteries of which I am happy to have learned. Silence about them is a duty imposed upon me. I cannot tell you what I saw there. Everything shall be known when the time comes. Tissot's faith is not blind. He has faith and says it simply. But frauds do not escape him.

MR. DINKELSPIEL SEES MR. HAVEMEYER AND TALKS OF THE TRUSTS.

I HAF yust holded a shord conversationings mit my olt college chump, Henry Havemeyer, vich I always call him Heiney, for shordness. Apv, anyhow, I med ub mit Heiney and I set py him, "Vell, Heiney, I see vot you haf polinded der fink of scorn ad der Drusts, and punctuated its tire so vot der obnoxious can be heard all ofer der civilization vord, alnd id?"

"Ja," set Heiney, shaking me py der hand, "I set pud a leedle salt on der tail feeders of der Drusts. I encoyered der oxediments very much. Id is somedings like pudding a Fourth of Chuly freckerle unter a sleebt olt chackass mood. Der freckerle obnoxious and der chackass mood klicks so hart dot id has insomnia for der next siks weeks," and den Heiney made loud laughings py der outside of his face, yet.

"Vell, Heiney," I set, "I am surprisad dot you vould punctuate der tire of der Drusts mit der fink of scorn. I vas unter der impression dot you vas a Drust yourself. Vas id eddyket for van Drust to point der fink of scorn ad annunder Drust, Heiney?"

"Der man vot runs a Drust py der rules of politeness and eddyket vill find himself siddling on der poor-house steps vundering vot kind of soup is for dinner," set Heiney, mit a faraway loog in his pale pie eyes.

"Vell, Heiney," I set, "I haf heard dot all der Drusts dey vas a relationship to each udder, because der mother she vas a Mrs. Dariff. Id does not loog vill in eddyket and politeness for ein leedle children to soak annunder leedle children of der same mother ofer der tobknod mit a clup. I dink Mrs. Dariff should grab you py der trousers, and splink you a cubble of dimes because you vas rudeness to your leedle brother and sladers, Heiney!"

"Vot! Splink me on der trousersings!" set Heiney, gedding red in der face mit der indokulation vich he habbened to dink about. "Vy, such a idea is a viddickilness, Dinky! I am der Sugar Ixust, and, konsequently, I am der sweetest leedle child vot Mrs. Dariff has yet. Led my leedle brothers and sladers look out for demsels. I am der best looging Drust vot Mrs. Dariff is der mother of, and she favoritisms me der most, and uf I find any of my leedle brothers and sladers Heiney!"

"Der man vot runs a Drust py der rules of politeness and eddyket vill find himself siddling on der poor-house steps vundering vot kind of soup is for dinner," set Heiney, mit a faraway loog in his pale pie eyes.

"Vell, Heiney," I set, "I haf heard dot all der Drusts dey vas a relationship to each udder, because der mother she vas a Mrs. Dariff. Id does not loog vill in eddyket and politeness for ein leedle children to soak annunder leedle children of der same mother ofer der tobknod mit a clup. I dink Mrs. Dariff should grab you py der trousers, and splink you a cubble of dimes because you vas rudeness to your leedle brother and sladers, Heiney!"

"Der man vot runs a Drust py der rules of politeness and eddyket vill find himself siddling on der poor-house steps vundering vot kind of soup is for dinner," set Heiney, mit a faraway loog in his pale pie eyes.

Discouraging Reforms in Pennsylvania. [Philadelphia Record.] There is no mistaking the purpose of the machine managers in this State in instigating vicious suits against the witnesses who have testified to attempted bribery during the sessions of the late Legislature. Their object is to discourage all efforts to judiciously expose and punish corruption and bribery now and in the future. The machine managers anticipate that they will have frequent occasion hereafter to resort to the agencies of bribery, and their movement against the witnesses who have dared to expose them contemplates future contingencies as well as present. But the manoeuvre in prosecuting witnesses on frivolous charges of perjury should make the friends of Good Government all the more determined to bring the guilty to punishment.



"Und den Heiney Vept on my Shoulder."

you, yet! and den soaks him ofer der head mit a bootchack, id is not eddyket and politeness, and id seds a bat eggssample for der read of der children. Doan'd Mrs. Dariff gif you eferyding vot you vish for, Heiney?"

"Ja," set Heiney, "she is a goot mother to me, alreity."

"Doan'd you haf a clean vite collar efery tay, and pie for breakfast uf you vish to hat id?" I set.

"Endonbtingly!" set Heiney.

"Uf you slide down der cellar door and ged a hole in der boom of your trousersings, doan'd Mrs. Dariff ged you a new hair right away qvick?" I set.

"Ja," set Heiney; "I haf eferyding vot I vish for, and a grand many dings vot I doan'd vish for, because I dan'd know der names."

"Vell, Heiney," I set, "you should be more gen-